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philosophical anatomy in America. And third, these papers are absolutely free from covert flings and sarcasms at opposing theories, and their author has done ample justice to the labors of those whose works he has employed; we must regret the lack of reference to other, and later papers upon limb-homologies, especially those in the "Journal of Anatomy and Physiology." But this was to some extent unavoidable with one who is serving in the army, and is at least atoned for in one way by the assiduity with which the author has made dissections of animals which he could procure. *

This hasty notice has done scant justice to Dr. Coues's work. Let us urge upon all, who are, or wish to be interested in the study of homology, to read this series of papers; we hope before long to publish elsewhere † a more complete review of these productions of our morphological brother; to include therewith a notice of the remarkable paper of Professor Wyman, who is in limb-homologies our common progenitor; to add some suggestions respecting terminology as to both the objects of our study, and the ideas involved therein; to indicate as far as possible, the various minor problems which will occupy us for the half century prior to the probable acceptance of these views by all anatomists; and finally, to append a list of all works and papers bearing upon the question of the homology of the anterior and posterior limbs of vertebrate animals.—B. G. WILDER.

FORMS OF ANIMAL LIFE. ‡—In its plan, arrangement, and the great mass of details and its useful illustrations, this work on comparative anatomy, is the most convenient manual we now have in the English language. Were we going away from libraries, for a sojourn by the sea-side to pursue anatomical studies, we should take with us Gegenbaur's incomparable "Grunzüge der Vergleichenden Anatomie" (Principles of Comparative Anatomy), Huxley's "Introduction to the Classification of Animals," and his "Elementary Lessons in Physiology," but if deprived of these, and one book was to do the work of all, our choice would be Professor Rolleston's excellent compendium.

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* The Opossum and the Ornithorhyncus, among others, have received Dr. Coues's attention and were especially useful in this particular line of research.

† American Journal of Science and Arts.

‡ Forms of Animal Life. Being Outlines of Zoological Classification based upon Anatomical Investigation and illustrated by Descriptions of Specimens and of Figures. By George Rolleston. Oxford, 1870. 8vo. pp. clxviii, 268.

We miss a chapter giving directions to the beginner in the difficult art of dissection. A figure to accompany the explanation of the parts of the skeleton of a rat in order to illustrate the vertebrate skeleton, would also add to the value of the manual.

The classification is mostly taken from the anatomical system of the Germans. In a lineal arrangement, such as the author is obliged to adopt in a book, the Mollusca follow the Vertebrata, then succeed the third sub-kingdom, Arthropoda; the fourth, Vermes; the fifth, Echinodermata; the sixth, Cœlenterata; and the seventh and last, Protozoa.

In looking over the chapter on Arthropoda (Insects and Crustacea) we find some things to criticise. The Cladocera are spoken of on p. cv. as a "family." By some naturalists of high standing, such as Claus and others, this group is considered as a suborder. On p. cix. where certain larvæ of insects are mentioned as having the digestive canal "aproctous," we might add that the larva of Stylops has the intestine ending in a blind sac. On p. 112 it is stated that the "telson, or terminal so-called segment of the crustacea does not appear to possess the characteristics of a true segment." In Limulus, the ninth segment of the abdomen, well marked in the embryo, forms the caudal spine, or telson. It is a small thing to criticise, but throughout the work all the specific names, with very rare exceptions, begin with a capital; thus marring the typography of the book.

BEE CULTURE.* — Mr. Adair has succeeded in collecting for his annual a number of articles by our leading apiarians comprising much valuable information, both to bee keepers and to students of animal psychology. A proof of this is seen in the first article by Vogel (which we reprinted on p. 17), which contains so much bearing on the theory of evolution, and the principles of breeding.

No art has profited more from the most abstruse researches of purely scientific men, than the art of bee keeping. Huber's hive, the prototype of all our modern hives, was constructed by that philosopher, solely that he might the better watch the habits of bees to gratify his wonderful desire for knowledge for its own *sake.* The discovery of Parthenogenesis by Siebold and Berlepsch was a purely scientific one, but of the greatest value in the art of

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* Annals of Bee Culture for 1870. A Bee Keepers' Year Book. D. L. Adair, editor. Louisville, Ky., 1870. 8vo. pp. 64. 50 cents.